

THE WOMAN'S HOUR.

American Touchiness About the American Girl.

Do Women Know When They are not Pretty? —Hints for Ocean Travellers.

Kettledrum Echoes of Fashions, Facts and Fancies.

It is amusing to note the indignant comments called out by the absurd character of Eureka Grubb in Modjeska's new play of "Nedjezka." How touchy Americans always are about the feminine portion of their people! The American nation is very proud of the American girl, and it will defend her and her cleverness and her frank modesty against criticisms and burlesques to the last page of the dictionary. The dashing Eureka, for instance, who is worse than Daisy Miller and the Fair Barbarian combined—what protests her loudness and her vulgarity, her cigarettes and her bacchae playing call out!

She declares herself to be only a caricature on the American girl, and it is very evident that the character is put in only to fill the part of the traditional "fool," and that therefore it was portrayed in the loudest colors and the boldest outlines possible. But ladies universally call her "a hideous creature," and indignantly pronounce her a libel on their sex and nationality, while men impudently laugh at their own at such untruthful caricature. And all the while they will laugh at the things she says, for their obloquy is not half as much to the character itself as it is to her being made an American Ab, gay, frank, breezy, independent, honest-hearted American girl, who had a good deal of criticism to offer, and who, if you will, can offer your own sweet way just as you have been doing, for it is evident that your countrymen and countrywomen all think you are a very charming piece of femininity after all.

Hassan, the Cynic, said to Melinda the other day, with his most quizzical expression:

"Why is it that when a pretty girl goes out she invariably wears a handkerchief over her nose?"

"I don't know of but one explanation for it."

Melinda said quietly, "and that is that it isn't nice to suppose the ugly girls have no perfume."

"Did you ever see an ugly woman who knew that she wasn't pretty?" Hassan wanted to know, in his most cynical intonation.

"Hassan," said Melinda, "did you ever know a man who could be good-looking but who still has called the mysterious sex? Now, in point of fact, what men think they know about their own sex, don't you think, is that they have learned about it from what they know about their own sex? Don't you think, then, that when she is tressed or has a big nose—"

"By the way," broke in Hassan, "you say that Boston has more ugly girls than any other city, on the average, than they have in any other city, and that the real reason so many of them wear glasses is to try the plan of the French scientist for reducing the eyes by the wearing of the supply of blood. What do you think?"

"Or a bad complexion?" Melinda placidly went on. "My hairy hair!" Of course she knows it all, and could be bettered out of it, but she is still the one who calls the mysterious sex. It is a play that like the "frolic spirit of Arden" charms them as much on the stage as a similar character always does in real life.

DO YOU GO A-SAILING?

Some Hints that May Be of Benefit to Ocean Travellers—How to Dress and What to Take with You On an Ocean Voyage.

A correspondent who has crossed the ocean often enough to have reduced ocean travelling with common sense sends some hints about what to wear, what to take and what not to take, which any one expecting to make an ocean voyage may find of use:

Many people seem to fancy that crossing the ocean in midsummer includes the comfortable wearing of a lace shawl and ill-fitting bonnet. We dare say the lace shawl is a good idea, and capacious, but not at sea. At some periods of the voyage, particularly adjacent to the banks of Newfoundland, one rather needs the wrap-over, and an arctic coat, for the cold is intensely penetrating and disagreeable.

If ladies only knew half the burden of custom-houses we think they would leave behind all "Saxophone" and "Lace Bonnet" and get into a valise and a small leather trunk. We would advise as few articles of underclothing as possible—a supply awaits us in every city; three drawers of stockings, a pair of black walking-suit, and one of organdy or grenadine, or any other light summer material. To this can be added a diaphanous dress. If desired, necessary, a capacious wool or silk shawl for the evenings, as it protects the neck, throat, and also prevents the need of that strict attention to coiffure which is so wearying in a vacating month of steamer life.

A water-proof coat needs no coat-tails, and a blanket shawl is equally indispensable, to be used sometimes as a wrap for feet and limbs—for, sitting on the deck, the wind plays straight through the pelvis.

A portable chair with back and arms, and capable of being folded up and put out of the way at any time, is a luxury at sea. We wonder a few people seem to know nothing about this. They can be obtained for a reasonable sum at any cabinetmaker's.

The first thing to be done after selecting your station is to slip a thin gold plate into the hands of the head steward or the steamer in which you purpose sailing, at the same time telling him that you are a frequent passenger, and of the table, where the motion of the vessel is far less perceptible than anywhere else. Much of the comfort of the voyage depends upon this.

A narrow row opposite the centre of the chain is the foundation chain that goes around the ear. This is the foundation chain that goes around the ear.

Now make six chain and one treble crochet on the third chain, from where it is joined, *make three chain, miss two, and make one treble crochet, repeat from the top of the chain.

These wash-stand covers are merely wide, long towels. Some of them are embroidered very deeply on the ends with silk and crewels, with a narrow border at either side and a heavy knotted fringe. The colors in the embroidery are duplicated in the splash at the back of the wash-

stand.

Make twenty-six rows like the former row. This makes a long strip that reaches between the ears.

At the end of the last row do not break off the bottom, but make a chain of sixty-nine stitches and join to the opposite corner. This is the foundation chain that goes around the ear.

Now make six chain and one treble crochet on the bottom, then draw the chain through the eye of the needle, draw it through and raise that.

Now catch the bottom of the chain, draw it through the eye of the needle, draw it through and raise that.

Now make two chain, miss one square and make four rows like the preceding.

—Narrow about opposite the centre of the chain by missing one square.

—Narrow one.

Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1884.

HOW TO RAISE VEGETABLES.

On the 2d page will be found the seventh paper on the general subject of "How to Grow Crops Profitably." It is an exhaustive article on sugar beets, etc. The subject is intelligently and clearly treated, and its information is of practical value to every farmer. Next week, in a similar exhaustive and practical way, the successful cultivation of hops will be discussed.

money a man has the harder he will try to get out of paying a tax on it, and a law can not be made strict enough to prevent tax evasion. The better way is to turn legislative attention to the conditions which make possible the heaping up of such immense masses of wealth. A tree can never be killed by cutting off its top branches.

WALL STREET CURIOSITY.

The retirement of a successful speculator from Wall street with a fortune well secured is such an unusual occurrence that it is worthy of more than passing notice in the brief news notes of the daily press. Wall street was greatly surprised last week by the announcement that C. J. OSBORN had decided to go out of business, and that the firm of brokers of which he was a member would take in its shingle.

Had it been announced that the house was involved, the surprise could not have been greater. But it was known that the firm was not only perfectly solvent, but wealthy, and in the full tide of success. Mr. OSBORN retires with \$3,000,000 of the spoils of Wall street, which is quite sufficient for any man not ambitious to rank with the GOULDS and VANDERBILTS as a mere possessor of superfluous dollars. He is evidently one of the few men who know when they have got enough.

As a rule, Americans never know when to stop after the money-making mania has once taken possession of them. The American man of business, particularly the man engaged in the business of gambling in stocks, generally devotes the better part of his life to the insane scramble for gold, and the more he gets the more he wants. By the time he has secured an independent fortune he has become the slave of his business habits, and cannot enjoy his wealth in a rational way. He must be in the thick of the fight or life has no charms for him. His whole life has been devoted to business and he cannot give it up without some such struggle as the opium-eater goes through when deprived of his drug. Many a man has seen the time when he could have quit the street with a million or more, and has gone on in the hope of doubling his pile and lost it all by some unlucky speculation, being unable to resist the temptation to gamble.

The case of JOHNNY SKAE, the Pacific coast mining speculator, strikingly illustrates this inability to understand what constitutes "enough." At one period of the Sierra Nevada rise, SKAE could have cleaned up about ten millions, but he wanted the earth and kept on playing against the game of the bonanza kings until he lost his last two-bit piece and had to go to work. Speculators not only do not know when it is wise to stop, but they never give a moment's thought to the injustice of their operations.

The course of this broker in retiring from business with more than enough is to be commended to American men of business. It would have been better for the country had VANDERBILT, GOULD, SAGE and the rest of the money kings of Wall street retired with \$3,000,000 apiece and devoted their energies to amusing themselves and spending their incomes.

HOW IT IS MADE OUT.

A correspondent excitedly demands to know how THE GLOBE makes it out that R. B. HAYES is not an ex-president of the United States. We are surprised to find that any person at all interested in public affairs is unacquainted with the fact that in 1877 the people of the United States, by a majority of a quarter million, elected SAMUEL J. TILDEN to be their president for four years. A person named R. B. HAYES, who is now engaged in what we trust is the honest business of keeping hens in Ohio, was fraudulently placed in the White House by a band of treacherous conspirators, and for four years embezzled the salary of Mr. TILDEN. As R. B. HAYES never was elected president of the United States it is quite clear that he cannot be an ex-president. If a sneak thief should get into the house of our correspondent, look the latter out and proceed to eat the food in the pantry and pocket the spoons, the neglect of our correspondent to fire him out would not constitute the thief the rightful occupant of the house and owner of the spoons. We hope the point is made clear.

FOLGER'S BOARDING-HOUSE.

GEORGE BLISS reluctantly explains that the item of \$348 in his bill of expenses presented to and paid by the government was for two months' board at Secretary FOLGER's house in Washington. The board bill was received by FRANK SPERRY, who had nothing to do with the boarding-house, because FOLGER thought it would look better to have some name other than his own appear in the vouchers. The estimable old man at the head of the Treasury Department appears to be a very thrifty boarding-house keeper. Three hundred and forty-eight dollars for two months' board is pretty steep, but then it was paid by the government.

Just what the disseminators of this insidious fable are trying to accomplish is not clearly apparent, but we deem it the duty of the press to warn fathers of marriageable daughters against being influenced by the story to flock to Redwing. To the inflamed imagination of burdened fathers, Redwing may seem to be the objective point of hordes of Dakota bachelors, who are galloping across the plains with \$200 bills in their hands and deeds of BISMARCK property to his intended bride.

The reason why Senator CONKLING was not chosen a member of the electoral committee was because he would not join the conspiracy, and it was believed he would oppose giving the electoral vote of Oregon to HAYES. The more we learn about Mr. CONKLING, the more respect we have for him. Being an honorable gentleman, he is not in favor with the leading politicians of the g. o. p. To be out of favor with that crowd is getting to be a certificate of honesty.

And now it appears that one cause of BISMARCK's intense dislike of Minister SARGENT arose from the fact that he disapproved of the topics of conversation in the minister's family and social circle. They were too liberal to please him, but did attract his political opponents. Thereupon the mighty and iron-handed BISMARCK, because he couldn't control the point of view of the American minister's household as he does all the rest of Germany, proceeded to get into a huff, which increased his displeasure on other matters. The story may be true and it may not, but if it isn't it is very like BISMARCK, all the same.

Indiana needs a term of the services of ex-Governor BUTLER at the head of her affairs. The secretary of the State Board of Health says that if one-half the truth were told about the condition of the women in the poor-houses it "would make the women of Indiana rise and tear down the institutions." Now will the opposition newspapers clamor against the secretary that he is libelling the State?

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FATAL HURRICANES.

Loss of Life and Property in the West and South.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, South Carolina and Alabama Visited.

Tales of Death and Destruction Told by Georgians.

MUNCIE, Ind., April 7.—A cyclone struck this county about 5 o'clock Wednesday night, completely wiping Oakville, seven miles south of here, out of existence, killing many people, and doing incalculable damage to property. A heavy black cloud came driving from the west, and descended from the north. The two men at the house of Lewis Cookman, seven miles from Oakville, and lifted it from its foundation, tearing it into splinters. A second and third were blown across the track of the Indiana Great Southern railway, and the night express was thrown from the rails by the obstruction. Fireman Edward Brown was killed, and Engineer Michael Crowley was injured.

The storm left the body of James Gilder where he was lying, with a chair on each side. A timber struck him in the back and killed him, but neither child was hurt. The damage will foot up hundreds of thousands and the loss of life is very great.

Eight People Killed in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, April 7.—A cyclone 100 yards wide passed thirty miles below this city Tuesday night, going in a northeasterly direction. Two members of Collier's Tailor Company were killed, and five other deaths are reported. Seven persons were blown across the track of the Alabama Great Southern railway, and the night express was thrown from the rails by the obstruction. Fireman Edward Brown was killed, and Engineer Michael Crowley was injured.

Way Down in Alabama.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 2.—A destructive cyclone passed over this neighborhood Tuesday night, greatly damaging timber and fencing. The house of a family named White was completely blown away. Mrs. White and her mother-in-law were killed. A baby was carried several miles and deposited in the woods, where it was found alive this morning. A man named Glover had both hands broken and other persons sustained injuries more or less serious.

TREMBLING IN CYCLONE PITS.

Tales of Death and Destruction Told by the Terror-Stricken Georgians.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 7.—Many interesting incidents of the recent tornado continue to come in. In Stewart county the three-story frame mansion of Mrs. Grace Miller was lifted in the air, the sills upon which it rested were blown away, and the house was dropped almost exactly into its old position, where it now stands, with its foundation still gone.

Judge Wimberly's

tornado struck a pine forest, and for five miles in a straight line left a clearing thirty feet wide.

"You refer to the tariff rumpus?"

"Yes; the Democratic cause left the Democratic party just where it stood before on the tariff question. The majority is decided enough to show that the Democratic train is moving toward free trade. The minority is strong enough to put on brakes for the time."

"And the result?"

"The result will be a struggle on the one side to convert the Free Trade men and a struggle on the other to strangle the question. The boldest and most assertive of the Democratic party since the nomination of Horatio Seymour in 1868 was the election of Carlisle as speaker."

"Why?"

"Because it represents the real sentiment and purpose of the party."

"Can they prepare a sufficiently ingenious platform?"

"Whatever the form of the declaration, the sharp issue of free trade against protection will be the controlling issue of the canvass. Parties are judged by their acts and tendencies rather than by their expressions. Words and phrases will not count nothing against the unmistakable drift of the party. The Republicans will stand squarely for protection, and that will serve to sharpen the issue."

"What is the feeling as to President Arthur?"

"President Arthur gained very decidedly during the first half of the past year, and lost during the last half. The general feeling toward him is one of sincere respect and considerate goodwill. He is earnestly desired to go on, and has, and will, and has driven into that desire the third of his length. At the Main place the roof of a house was lifted off and set upon the top of a pine tree. It balanced, and still stands.

In the vicinity of Townsville, S. C., several persons were killed.

THE POWER OF AN AVALANCHE.

A Snowslide in Colorado—Trees Blow Down by the Velocity of the Air.

(Denver News.)

One of the grandest snow slides that ever occurred in Colorado took place a few days ago just back of the Upper Twin Lakes. Judge Harlan, an eye-witness, says it was the most sublime sight he ever witnessed. Just back of Twin Lakes are Pomery, Gordon and Francis gulches, on each side of which the mountains rise thousands of feet. The sides of these giants of the Rockies had been covered during the heavy and protracted storms with an enormous depth of snow, until the weight had become so great that they could no longer stand.

At all times there was a low rumbling sound that seemed like the roar of a distant storm, and almost simultaneously an immense volume of snow began to move down the mountain side, sweeping in a fury of trees; some of the stones were five inches in diameter. At William Green's seventeen persons crowded into a small cellar, and did not venture out for the next day.

In this slide two women and seven children were sitting by the fireplace. The frame of the building was lifted up and carried away, leaving the family exposed. A scaring noise was heard as the stones drove into the earth, and the house was lifted off and set upon the top of a pine tree. It balanced, and still stands.

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Avalanche in Colorado.

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